DOUBLE SHEET.

THE MADIAI FAMILY.

Large Gathering of the Christian Public.

SYMPATHY FOR THE PERSECUTED PRO-TESTANTS IN TUSCANY.

- ELOQUENT SPEECHES,

Yesterday evening Metropolitan Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by a large and highly respectable assemblage, to listen to the addresses of several eminent di-

Sained by the friends of religious freedom respecting the Madiai family, and other persons imprisoned in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, for possessing and reading the Holy Beriptures. His Honor the Mayor (Jacob A. Westervelt,) pre-

On the platform we noticed Drs. De Witt, Adams, Haight. Culver, Cox, Patten, and other distinguished

The President having called the meeting to order, Rev. Dr. Patten read the call of the meeting.
On motion of Dr. Pairchild. Vice-Presidents and Se-

bretaries were appointed, and the Rev Dr. De Werr offered up a prayer to Almighty God to protect the unfor Christians who were at present languishing in Rev. Doctor Bains then came forward and said : -

In the years 1848 and 1849, many thousands of copies of the sacred Scriptures, in the Italian language, were published in Florence, and some ten or twelve thousand were put into circulation among the people, who received them with great avidity. This was done during the reign of those liberal views and measures which the revolution in the early part of the first named year gave birth to, in so many parts of Italy. For the space of a year, all this was done with the conrent of the government, and in an cordance with the laws of Tuscany. During this brief period of religious liberty, many persons were led, by the

oordance with the content of the government, and in a cordance with the laws of Tuscany. During this brief period of retigious liberty, many persons were led, by the reading of the Scriptures, to porceive, as they believed the errors of the Church of Rome, in which they had been born and educated. With the exception of the occasional visits of Swise, French, and English protestants—ministers of the govel and laymen—the influences which operated to occasion this movement were wholly Italian. Little meetings for reading and expected the word of God were held in private houses. For several menths, also, faithful young men, from among the Waldanes in the vallies of Piedmont preached the gospel in the Italian ianguage at the Protestant Swiss chapel in Florence, which for more than twenty years, had been sustained under the auspices of the Prussian embassy and in connection with it. It was thus that the truth made silent, but effectual progress in the capital of the Grand Ducky of Tuscany and its immediate vicinity.

But at length the reaction set in in Tuscany as well as in all other parts of Italy, excepting the kingdom of Sardinia. The Grand Duck having returned from hig temporary abdication of the throne of his fathers, it was not long till one privilege after another, and one liberty after another, was aboli-hed, together with the constitution which had been adopted in 1848. The court of Tuscany was induced to adopt measure after measure to atreat the spirit of inquiry and its consequences among the people. The Italian preaching in the Swiss obapsi was interdicted. In the spring of 1851, Count Piero Guicciardini and five others were arrested and thrown into prison for the selectificacy of the special preaching in the Swiss obapsi was interdicted. In the spring of 1851, Count Piero Guicciardini and five others were arrested and thrown into prison for the selectificacy of the special primitive meeting for spiritual edification, they were engaged in reading the fifteenth chapter of the govern the firm of the firm o The trial lasted from the 4th to the 8th of June, 1852, and ended in their being condemned by a vote of three judges against them to two in their favor. They were defended with great ability by Sig. Maggiorani a talented Florentine advocate, who deserves the greatest oredit for his intreplitity in that trying moment, and for his subsequent kind and considerate attention to his unfortunate them in the same of the most distinguished jurists in Tassany. The moble confessors so deported themselves on the occasion as to command the deepest sympathy of all who were present. Pale and exhausted by their long and miserable imprisonment, they answered with meekness and firmness to the interrogatories of the court. At the commencement of the trial, Signor Madial was asked if he was born in the bosom of the Roly Mother the Roman Catholic chorch. "Yes." he replied, "but now I am a Christian, according to the Gospel." "Who has made you such and does there exist an act of abjuration amongst those to whom you are united?" My convictions have existed for many years, but have acquired strength from the study of the Word and my own soul, but which was outwardly manifested when I took the communion in the Swiss Church." His wife also testified that the change in hor views and feelings had been the result of years of prayerful inquiry, and that she had made a public profession of her new faith at a time when the laws gave religious liberty to the citizens.

wife also testified that the chance in hor views and feelings had been the result of years of prayerful inquiry, and that she had made a public profession of her new faith at a time when the laws gave religious liberty to the citizens.

But every defence was in vain. They were condemsed-Sig. Madiai to fifty six and his wife to forty-five months imprisonment at hard labor; and both have already passed more than six months of the terms of their sentence, not in the same penitentiary, but in establishments fifty miles apart—the husbant at Voltera, and his wife at Lucca.

This sentence, so unjust, so utterly contrary to the precepts of the Saviour, who even commands men to teach the Scriptures," excited at once sendments of horror and indignation in the hearts of good men of all denominations of Christians, wherever it became known. No severs language has been applied to it, and to the punishment which it has indicted and promises still to inflict than that which has be n employed by distinguished Roman Catholic lournals in Europe. We wish we could say the same of some Roman Catholic journals in our own country.

When it became known that the health of one, if not both of these "sufferers far Christ's sake," was in danger of giving completely away, and that other instances of persecution were occurring at Florence, the Protestants of Great Britain Holland, France, Germany and Switzerland, sent a deputation of ten mentale laries of Roden and Gavan, and Capt. Trotter, from England; Mr. Elout Holland; Count A de Caparin and M. de Mumont France, Meess. Fourtaits and Bonin Germany; and Count de St. George and Col Tronchin, Jenera; —men distinguished for their piety and by their social position—to Florence, to sue for the clumency of the Grand Duke. They were refused a personal interview by the Grand Duke. They were refused a personal interview by the Grand Duke. They were refused a personal interview by the Grand Duke. They were refused a personal interview by the Grand Duke. They were refused a personal interview of th

Tell it not among the Mohammedans—tell it not among the heathen.

We complete this simple narrative by stating that the Earl of Roden obtained permission to visit Big Madiai and his wife in their respective prisons; and whilst he Earls honorable testimony to the civility of the keepers, as well as to the ofccunstances of comparative confort in which they are—not being at work in the galleys as was reported, nor shut up with felous—he describes their health, particularly that of Big Madiai, as such as to render it certain, humanly speaking, that he cannot much lenger endure the imprisonment which he is undergoing. Neither of them is allowed to have the religious instruction and consolation of a Protestant pastor of seaher, nor even a Protestant version of the Bible, nor (we believe) a Protestant book; but are both subject, by way of discipline, to the attempts, off-reposted, of priests, monks, and nums to course; them

back to the Roman Catholic Church. Such is the brief notice of the persecution in Turcauy, and of the present position of its victims, which it has been decreed necessary to lay before this meeting. We will not trust curselves with the task of making a eingle comment—nor is comment at all necessary.

The Rev. Dr. Patten then read the resolutions, as follows.

The Rev. Dr. Parran then read the resolutions, as fol-lows, which were loudly applauded:— Whereas. This meeting has learned with profound sor-row that Sig. Madial and his wife. tegether with other worthy persona in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, have been torn from their homes and thrown into prison, sub-ject to co errive discipline, or otherwise prosecuted, for possessing and reading, the Bible; and whereas it is be-lieved that general manifestations of public opinion have been found in all civilized countries to exert a happy en-fluence upon governments as well as upon those who suffer.

Resolved, J. That this meeting would assess the

been found in all civilized countries to exert a happy enfluence upon governments as well as upon those who
suffer.

Resolved, 1. That this meeting would express its deep
sympathy for these sufferers for conscience sake in their
severe trials, and offers its prayers to Heaven that they
may be sustained by God's grace under them and that
these persecutions may have a speedy termination
Resolved, 2. That his Excellency, the President of the
United States be, and hereby is requested to exert his
kindly influence in such a manner as he may deem most
judicious and most compatible with the duties of his
official position, in behalf of these people, in the hope
that the government of Tuscany, in compliance with a
respectful expression of the personal wishes of the chief
magistrate of a nation which welcomes all who come to
its shores, whatever may be their creed, and gives them
equal and complete religious liberty, may at least allow
Signor Madial and his wife to quit their prisons, and
emigrate, if so disposed, to our country at our expense.

Escelved, 3. That this great meeting, convened without
distinction of sect or party, and composed of friends of
religious liberty, avails itself of the occasion, in this
solemn and formal manner, to declare to Europe and to
the whole world, that an experience, running through
many years, has demonstrated to our unanimous judgment the safety, harmony and prosperity which entire
religious liberty secures; both to the State and to religious or scjourning in foreign lands; approves in the
fulliest manner of the noble attempt of a distinguished
Senator from Michigan, General Cass.) to call the attention of the government and the public to this subject;
and entertsins the confident hope that this government
will speedly secure to its citizens, by the express atjou
lations of international treaties the right to worship God
according to the dictates of their conscience in every foreign land.

Resolved, 5. That this meeting is of the opiolon that
the benevelence which the Gospe

and entertsins the confident hope that this government will /pecdly secure to its citizous by the express stipulations of international treaties the right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience in every foreign land.

Resolved 5. That this meeting is of the opinton that the benevelence which the Gospel teaches and inspires should lead the government of these United States, and the governments of other countries which exjoy the blessings of religious liberty, and have experienced to advantages, to exert a judicious proper, and pasceful influence to accure these blessings and advantages to all nations which do not possess them.

Resolve, 6. Finally, That whereas, the Bible is acknowledged by all Christians to be from God, and to contain a revelation of His will concerning men and lies at the foundation of Christianity, this meeting affirms, in the most emphatic manner, its unwavering conviction that as every man is responsible to God alone for his religious belief, that no government, civil or eccleviation, has the right to forbid any man to possess and read that sacred volume for himself, or to read it to his family, to his recipions, to his friends, and to all whe desire to hear it. That inacmuch as we have learned that several of these persecuted people are 1 exit and in want, and others in prison, and that their families are reduced to great distress, and some of them to utter destitution, this meeting recommends that contributions be made by the benevolent, without delay, for their relief, and that a committee the appointed to receive and expend the funds which may be raised

Rev. Dr. Krenkov, of Brooklyn, on being introduced to the meeting, said.—Distant as we are from those who have the objects of our sympathy on this occasion, and helding no relation to the government which has inflicted their sufferings, it may be asked what is there to justify the hope that benefit will recult from our sympathy or interpocition? We have an interest in Tascany. The boundaries of a nation may have it

Rev Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, made an elequent address and stated in conclusion, that the Secretary of State and the President had both stated, recently, that Loud applause.)
The Rev. Dr. Hacce, of Newark, then addressed the neeting, after which a hymn was sung, the vast assem-

The Secretary then read the following statement :-It has been thought proper by the Committee who have had charge of the arrangements for this meeting, to submit a few propositions which at once set forth the objects of the meeting and the reasons for the action pro-nosed.

objects of the meeting and the reasons for the action proposed.

1 It has been proposed to invoke the influence of the President of the United states to induce the government of Tuscany to pursue a milder point, because it is believed that the affair of the Madiai has reached such a point, that, by a kind request coming from the chief magiarate of this country, not in the way of ordinary diplemacy, or as a political question, but as an act of personal favor to him and as a favor to this nation clement may be shown to these sufferers, and they may be allowed to come to us. This request is made the more readily to our worthy chief magistrate because it is within our knowledge that a similar influence has been not once, but reversal times, exerted in favor of elemency by several of his predecessors, and not in vain. This hap pened in relation to a persecution, a few years ago, at itsmburg, the massacre of the Jews at Damascus, as well as in other instances.

2. With equal readiness should we unite with our fellow citizens in requesting that influence in the case of any accessed.

fellow citizens in requesting that influence in the case of any persons suffering for conscience' sake, wheever they might be, whenever it can be shown that such interposition, personal rather than official, would be likely to prove effectual.

3. Whilst this meeting, fully believing that God has given to man the right to believe error, or practise a sixen to man the right to believe error, or practise a

3. Whilst this meeting fully believing that God has given to no man the right to believe error, or practise a false worship, yet that, in this respect, he is accountable to Him who alone is Lord of the conscience, who has given him His word to enlighten and guide him, if he will submit to its teaching; and that no man, no combination of men, nor human government, has the right to compel men to believe as they do, "under pains and penalties;" therefore this meeting reprobates that state of things, in any country, by which diseast from the established church is viewed and treated as constructive treaton.

of things, in any country, by which dissent from the established church is viewed and treated as constructive treason.

4 It is not the object of this meeting to boast of our political institutions, nor to medale with questiens of a political institutions, nor to medale with questiens of a political nature. We have no desire to wound the feelings of other nations by touching questions that relate to the forms of the civil government—questions which we hold that every nation has the exclusive right to decide for itself, and may justly demand that its decisions chall be respected.

5. Neither have we come together to abuse the rulers of any country in Europe, or of any other part of the world; but appreciating in some good degree the difficulties under which some of them and their governments lie at present, we would set before them what we have found to be so beneficial to all concerned in our country and make some suggestions which may (with God's blossing) not be without use to them.

6. This meeting would consider the subject before them, not as a Protestant or Roman Cathelic question, but as one which concerns the interests of humanity entire, especially the interests and honor of Christendom We desire liberty of conscience for all, whoever they may be, and we reprobate and stigmatize persecution on religious grounds, wherever it may exist. We live under a government, we are happy to say whose constitutional provisions guarantee to the population the enjoyment of the lights of conscience, the rights of private and public worship, the right to hold and to propagate their religious opinions respecting dootrines and worship, in all proper and peaceable ways—a government which has made no law, that we are aware of, with the intention of preventing men from holding or imparting to take fellow men such opinions as may seem to them right on the subject of religion.

7. The religious liberty so fully eployed by all in the United States justifies us in appealing to the liberality of the rulers and governments of Euro

of religions. The religious liberty so fully enjoyed by all in the United States justifies us in appealing to the liberality of the rulers and governments of Europe to concede all the liberty of worship and of opinion which may be consistent with internal peace and due to national comity. The people of the United States, chiefly Protestants, cannot look upon the punishment of men for no other offence than Protestantsm, without that dissatisfaction which must strongly act upon all Protestant people and prepare a state of opinion which may one day be very unfavorable to the peace of the world.

8. Still forther: the people of the United States, when conflagration or famine overwhelm with discress or rule any other people, do not stop to inquire lare religious or positical opinions of the sufferers, but fly promptly to their relief as has been twice done in relation to Madera, and also to Ireland. Scotland, and Greece. This liberality on our part entities us to, at least, a respectful hearing, when we speak of religious liberate to the nations of the earth, especially as we have had ample experience of its blessed influence.

9. Christendom has long submitted to a law of nations. The comity of nations, if it has not commanded so general an assent, has at least exerted a wide and perceptible influence. But a public epinion of nations is rapidly growing into power, and its influence will be far more effectual and controlling than either. The facility of travelling, the wonders of the telegraph, the increase of nowledge, any opening the way for an interchange of

opinions which must remove many difficulties, and thus bring on a unity of sentiment on very many subjects, on which men have heretefore been divided. It will become a matter of necessity that rulers of governments prepare for this change, end so modify laws and regulations as to make due concessions to this new state of things.

The Rev Dr. Bernuye, of Brooklyn, then came for graphic despatches yesterday morning:—

When and Maine Hailroad.

We compile, from the Boston journats, the following account of this rad accident, the facts of which do not wary materially from what was contained in our telegraphic despatches yesterday morning:—

Why he has not caused one of the tracks of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad through College piace, to be taken up, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Common Council a short time since, and approved by the Sarten and Parker of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad.

We compile, from the Boston journats, the following account of this rad accident, the facts of which do not wary materially from what was contained in our telegraphic despatches yesterday morning: ward and said:—Sir, this is to me a most solemn occa-sion. I feel as if I were called into the presence of cen turies long past, and the sublime words of that creed which I trust we all believe—though some of us may repeat to feherer than others—is ringing in my ears and in my heart. "I believe in the Holy Ghost, in the Holy Catholic Church and in the Communion of Saints." There is but one spirit and one life. That body is the fulness of Him that filleth all in all. There is no limit to the church of Jesus Christ, but the will of film who ordaineth that man shall be saved; and wherever there is a spirit believing in the blessed words of that book, which tails us that Jesus Christ came into the world to fellow member with us of the body of our Lord; and if one member should suffer, the whole body should suffer with him. (Loud applause) If we have the Holy Ghost within in the bessed body should suffer with him. (Loud applause) If we have the Holy Ghost within us, if we have become vitally united to the body of our blessed Lord by a living faith, there is not one of us whose heart is not bleeding with those believed Christians who are now crushed beneath the foot of the optimized the suffering suprathless must find relief; and if it reach in facilities and if it reach in facilities and it is reached and sawn assunder—who sung amids the smooth of heavy of the primitive christians—we read of them who were stoned and sawn assunder—who sung amids the smooth of their chessed to the sufferings of the primitive christians—we read of them who were stoned and sawn assunder—who sung amids the smooth of the chessed have an otol in the nineteenth century, in the very face of Europe, and the whole world that two obscure individuals for the simple crime of reasing that belowed book which Jesus Christ commanded them to read and the sun and the sund and the sund that the days of the personation of the sunferings of the people of God to prove in the fast picture is not little primit which existed in the life spirit which existed in the life spirit which existed in the life spirit which existed in the spirit which we have been sufficient an and unspprecially value is that it prescribes the outles of the majority, and protects with equal and impartiel justice the rights of the minority in this country the constitution of the United States says the majority shall rule." God grant it! "Now in pursuance of the constitution this is neither a Protestant nor a Catholic country, but a bread land of civil and re ligious freedom and equality secured to all? This is the eclegious perhoused upon the constitution of the United States by Archibishop liughes. Now I have not be honor of knowing that geath man personally but we are sufficiently in the control of the control of the control in the control of the control of the control in the control of the control in the control of the control of the control in the control of the

vary materially from what was contained in our telegraphic despatches yesterday morning:—

The train consisted only of one seventy-two passencer
car, a bagage car and the engine. It left Boston at a
quarter past twelve o'clock, on the 6th Instant, for Concord. N. H. and reached Andover soon after one. The
catastrophe happened alway two miles beyond the
depot, and was occasioned by the breaking of the
sinange of one of the rear wheels, and also the
axietree. The train was running at the time at a high
rate of apeed, say forty miles an hour. The passenaver
car at once became detached, and after proceeding some
ten rods, ran off the track and then went over the embankment. The precipics was some twelve or fifteen fielin depth, and at the bottom was a pile of stones. The
car turned completely over, and the passengers, some
slaty in number, were thrown into a state of the greatest
contusion.

When the car fell, the stove containing burning coal
was thrown upon several of the passengers, burning them
and destroying their clothes. The wife and daughter of
Charles Marsh, apothecary of Roxbury, had their clothes
destroyed—themselves slightly burned.

Geo. Pierce occupied a forward seat. His wife sat beside him, and his son eat in front, on the side seat bahind
the door. As the car approached the precipice haput
his arm round his wife, and bent forward to catch his
son. At this moment the car want over, and gitied
down the bank on its side It is believed that a rock
penetrated the window behind young Pierce and caused
a terribie fracture of his skull, which produced almost
instantaneous death. Nothing could be more heart
rending than the spectacle presented by the mangled
features of the child

He lay upon the floor of the car, with his skull fractured in the most frightful manner. The cap which he
wore had fallen off, and was filled with his blood and
brains. This was the horrid sight which met the eyes of
Mrs. Pierce when she returned to consciousness. She
sprang towards the hody of her boy, but was restrai

cut much injury. The General was accompanied by Professor Packard, one of his family connections; and when the car was thrown off, he was engaged in conversation with Mr. Young, the superintendent of the new mills at Lawrence.

Mr. Newell, of West Cambridge, was severely injured introally, and one of his ribs was broken. Mr. Newell was on his way to Lawrence to visit his son, Mr C. S. Newell, and it was erroneously stated the son, instead of the father, was injured.

Mr. Railey, of Lowrence, had his ley broken, and received other severe injuries. He was well attended in Andover.

Mr. Kittredge, of Pelbam, N. H., had his leg broken; three or four others were somewhat bruised, and few of the passengers escaped partial injury. The conductor, who was standing at the back part of the car. fell over, and received a slight cut on the forehead, by coming in contact with the back of a seat.

The car was bang dissevered. It belonged to the Concord Railroad Company, and was deemed as perfect a car as any on the road.

The Boton Courier of the 7th inst., says:—Gen. Pierce accompanied by his wife and son left this city on Wednesday afternoon, and passed the night at Andover. They had been here to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Lawrence, and were on their journey home when the accident happened. Gen. Pierce and his wife returned to Andover yesterday afternoon, and remained there last night. Mrs. Pierce being too feeble to proceed. Master Pierce was about eleven years old; and being an only remaining child, was, of course an object of great endearment to his parents. He was of slender frame, but a youth of much promise.

The President and Superintendent of the Boston and Maine Railroad, upon hearing of the accident, proceeded with a special train of cars, with two phyleisms, to Andover, There were also several physicians present from Andover, and everything was done for the comfort of the wounded.

The brakeman. Michael Donnavan, on the injured train, had a narrow escape. He was in the act of stepping frem the pictory in

TELEGRAPHIC.

Accounts from Andover, this morning, state that Gen. Pierce and lady are now at the home of John Aiken at that place. They obtained some rest last night, and have not received much if any physical injury.

Mr. Newell, of Cambridge, had his rips broken, and is eyond recovery. Benjamin Kittridge, of Pelham, N. H., one leg broken and otherwise seriously bruised.

The wife of Jason H. J. Newell, of Hill-boro, N. H. considerably bruised.

The daughter of Mrs. Newell had her foot so badly crushed that amputation is inevitable.

Horacs Obliss of Henniker, N. H., bridge contractor,

ead and face castly bruised

F. D. Richardson a returned Californian, burned by the stove and bruised.

E. A. Balley, of Dumbarton, N. H. thigh badly broken.

E. A. Fall, distinguished of the Frenix Co., at Lawrence, bedly hurs.

heady hurs.

Among those who escaped injury were Professor Richards, of Bowdoin College; the Rev Mr. Puller, of Manchester, and several merchants of this city. Mrs. Pierce is prostrated with grisf, but is compare

tively calm. CONCERD Jon. 7-P. M. Gen. Pierce and lady are still at Andover. The arrange ments for the funeral of their son have not yet been de eided upon though it is thought that it will take place

here to morrow.

The axietree of the car was broken in the middle The car broke in pieces like a segar box. It contained sixty passengers.

Gen. Pierce is said to be composed and will bear the with fortitude. Mrs. Pierce is of course much afflicted A great s neation has been produced by the affliction

NEW YORK COMMON COUNCIL

[OPFICIAL.] Stated Session.

Brated Session.

Boans of Aldermen, }

January 7, 1893. }

Present—Richard T Compton E-q. President, Alderman Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oakley Boyoe, Sart, Tweed Brisley, Francis, Smith, Foarsall, Bard, Ward, Debman and Feck.

The minutes of the last meeting were readend approved.

proved.

By Alderman Alvoan — Petition of Charles A Lamont and others, to have sidewalks of lots corner of Femily first street and Second avenue flagged. To Committee on

Streets By Alderman DENNIAN—Petition of John Greggs, to be paid balance on contract To Committee on Finance. By Aleerman STUREDVANT—Petition of Engine Company No 42, to have the russ pavement laid in Murras street, between Broadway and their ergine house. To Committee on Streets

By Alderman Prox - Petition of James Pinkerton, relative to pavement. To Committee on Streets

An invitation was received from Abraham Gamer An invitation was received from a cranes we shader to attend an exhibition of making illuminating ass, at the corner of Franklin and dente streets, on the 5th inst Accepted.

An invitation was received from Capt Kelly, to review the Jackson Guerd Ninth regiment N Y S. Militis, or Monday next, at three o'clock, P. M. Accepted.

By Alderman Preus Resolved That Saventh avenue from Twenty fourth to Fortisch street be lighted with gas, and that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps cause the same to be done forthwith. Referred to Com-

cause the same to be done forthwith. Referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas

Ry Alderman Saurra Rescived. That the Commissioner of Repairs and supplies be and is bereby directed to have the upper wory of the house now building for Engine Compary No. 33 of an equal height of the lower story. Referred to Committee on fire Department.

By Alderman Moone Rescived. That gas lamps be placed in Cedar street where necessary, the mains being laid in rate street under the direction of the Commissioner of Etreets and Lamps. Adopted

By Alderman Saurra Resolved That all third class engines be, and they are better, allowed to future ten additional men, so as to make their full complement forty men.

men.

By Alderman Denman—Resolved that the annexed bills against Abel Spaniding be referred to the Finance Committee, and said committee report if the said Spaniding is not entitled to relief for taxes of 1851. Referred to Committee on Finance Committee on Finance
By Alderman Stuartant—Resolved That the Street
Commissioner report togeths Board, at its next meeting

Mayor. Laid on the table.

By the same—Resolved, that the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby, required to came one of the tracks of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad Comparies in College place to Be taken up, and the street to be restored to its former occadition without delay, in accordance with a resolution heretofore passed by the Common Council. Adopted on a division, viz.—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oskley, Boyce, Tweed, Brisley, Pesrsall, Word, Denman —10.

-10. Negative—The President, Aidermen Smith and Bard -2.

Communication from Issac Mdwards, Collector of Assessments, nominating Samuet Allen Robert McKarry, and Robert McKinnon, as Deputy Collectors of Assessments, in the places of James Ackerman. Lemmat G. Evans, and Teiotus Wilson, removed. To Committee on Splaries and Offices.

Balarica and Offices.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Salaries and Offices.—Infavor of confirming the nominations of J-bn J. Tindale, as clerk to Superintendert of Repairs and of Wm. B. Burrows, as clerk to Superintendent of Pavements. Adopted on a division, viz.—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Oakley, Tweed, the President, Aldermen Bailey, Francis, Smith, Bard, Berman, Peck.—II.

Of Committee on Public Health—To concur to fill surken lots on cest side of Breadway, between Thirryeighth and Thirty ninth streets. Adopted on a division viz.—

eighth and Thirty ninth streets. Adopted on a division viz:—
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevaut, Oakley, Boyce, Tweed the President Aldermen Balley, Francis, Bard, Ward, Denman—12.
Of Committee on Fire Department—In favor of confirming sundry capulsions. Adopted.
Of Committee on Streets—In favor of authorizing the
Magnatic Telegraph Co, to remove their poles and wires Magnetic Telegraph Co. to remove their poles and wires from Broadway, and erect them in other streets. Adopt

from Broadway, and erect them in other streets. Adopt etc. Of Committee on Roads—In favor of filling in and regulating 128d street, between Third avenue and avenue A Adopted on a division viz:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore Haley, Sturtavant, Oakley, Boyce, Tweed, the President, Aldermen Brisipy, Francis, Bard, Ward, Denman 12.

Of Committee on Streets—In favor of extending sidewalts of Fourteenth street, between Becond and Third avenues and flagging the same. Adopted on a division, viz:—

Affirmative — Aldermen Moore, Haiey, Sturtevant, Oakley, Boyes, Tweed, the President Aldermen Brisley, Smith Pearsell, Bard Ward, Denman-13.

of Committee on Police. To concur to pay medical bill of L. R. Bors, M. D. Adout don a division, viz.—
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haiey, Sturtevant Oakley, Boyes, Tweed, the President Aldermon Brisley, Smith Pearsell Bard Ward Denman-13.

of Committee on Lamps and Gas—In favor of lighting Eighty first street with oil, between Becond and Third avenues. Adopted.

of Committee on Lamp and Gas—In Isvor of lighting Eghty, first street with oil, between Secondard Third avenues. Adopted.

Of Committee on Roads—In favor of regulating and grading estiting outh and gutter stores in 121st street, from Third to Fourth avenues. and flagging sidewalks four feet wise. Adopted on a division, vis:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore Haley, Sturtevant, Oskley, Royce. the President, Aldermen Studey, Francis, Smith, Fearssil, Bard, Ward, Denman, Peck—14

Of Committee on Sewers—In Isvor of condiming the appointment of Joseph Murphy, as Superintered. It is a series of the superintered of Isade and Pinces. Adopted.

Of Committee on Sewers—In Isavor of concurring with Beard of Assistants to build sewers in Porty, first street between Third and Fourth avenues; in Brooms street, from Columbia to Elöridge street, for basin and culvert at the corners of Fourteenth street and First avenue. Adopted on a division viz:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oskley, Boyce Tweed, the President, Aldermen Brisley, Francis, Smith Pearsail, Bard Ward Denman Peck—16

Of Committee on Streets—In favor of granting permission to P. C. Bannum & Co., to rect an iron baleony on front of store Nos. 194 and 196 Chatham street.

Of Committee on Finance—Adverse to petition of James Mickespie for purchase of a house at Potter's Field. Adopted.

Of Committee on Fire Department—In favor of paying bills incurred for the temporary location of Hook and Ladder Company No 13. Adopted on a division, viz:—

Affirmative—The President, Alderman Meore, Haley, Smith, Pearsail, Bard, Ward Denman—14

Of came Committee—In favor of granting permission of Processed Brisley, Francis, Smith, Pearsail, Bard, Ward Denman—14

Of came Committee—In favor of granting to Hose Company No 17 a new horse exercinge. Adopted.

Of Committee on Finance—Relative to application of Jonathan Nit and J B Banforth, as to pier No. 44 N R Adopted on a division viz:—

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Moore, Haley, Sturtevant, Oskley, Boyce, Tweed, Brisle

Jonathan Nilt and J B Banforth, as to pier No. 44 N R Adopted on a division viz :—
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Moore, Haley Stuttevant, Oakiey, Boyce Tweed Brisiey, Francis, Brith Peareall Band Ward Denman Peck—15.
Of Committee on Reads—to favor of Macadamizing Seventh extenue between Pitty ninth and Seventy second streets, and building embankment walls. Adopted on a division, viz:—
Affil mainve—Aidermen Moore, Haley Stuttevant, Oakiey, Boyce, Tweed, the President, Aldermen Brieley, Fisnels Smith, Pearsell Bard Ward Denman, Peak Of Committee on Sewera—To concurr to grant a release of bond to D. C Weeks, Adopted.
Of same Committee—To concur relative to extension of time on sewern in Nassau and Vandewater streets.

Adopted
Of same Committee—In favor of referring patition of
Margaret S. Byrdsall to Committee on Assessments.
Adopted
Of Committee on Roads—In favor of paying the contractor for regulating Eighth arenue the cost of eracting an embanement wall. Referred back to Committee on

ing an embankment wall. Referred back to Commissee on Roads.

Of Commissee on Finance—In favor of refunding meneys to Alexander McKee. Adopted.

E of Commissee or Finance—In favor of adhering to fermer action in Princeing amount of judgment to Cunningham. Belkuap & to. Adopted.

Of Commissee on Finance—Absoluting to pay Francis Gouldy for an embosous assessment. Adopted.

Of Commissee on Finance—Absoluting to pay financis Galley for its of flower Adverse to paying Michael Gallagher for lors of horse. Adopted.

Of Commissee on Reads—In favor of directing the Street Commissioner to withhold the amount due to Thomas A Quinn, for certain confract. Adopted.

Of Commissee on Fire Department—In favor of building a new house for Hose Company 14, an office for the Orice Englaver, and also one for the Fire Wardens. Adopted.

Adopted
Of the same Committee—In favor of purchasing new

or the same Committee—In lavor of purchasing new carriage for Edge Company 15. Adopted. Of the same Committee—To concur to make repairs to More Company No. 42. Adopted or Committee on Finance—In favor of paying the bill of Dr. Richard Lowenthal Liebi. Adopted on a division,

viz :-Affirmative Alderman Moore, Haley, Sturtevant,
Cokiey, Boyce Tweed the President Alderman Brisley,
Francic, Emith Pearsait Bard, Ward Deman - 14
On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday
(vening, 10th inst., at 5 o'clock
D T VALENTINE Cierk.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN FRUDAY, JAN 7, 1853

Present—Jonethan Trotter, Esq. President, in the chair: Arsistant Aidermen Brown. Telt. Mabbatt O'Brien. Maybee, Freaden Woodward, Ring, Wells. Hunt. Bouton Medicom. Stewart. Wheelan Barker, Rogers, Grawford, O'Kerfe, and Medicorkey.

or making gas at New litter in Railrond deput, in Frankiin street on the creating of shi hast. Accepted.

By Assistant Alderman Bouron—Of James Bradley for
compensation for less of a heashead of 124 gallons pure
spirits rolled away from his door by non-boys and de
drayed as a boofite at the corner of situation and Willet
screen, onthe right of the general election. To Committee on Firmson.

By same—Of Isaac F. Bront and others, that the side
welk north side Screnth street, be seen areause C and
D may be flegged. To Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Alderman Wilestan—Of John Dempsey
are others, that slowwalks in Thirty-cighth street, beween Second and third assource be flegged. To same,
By Assistant Alderman Officer Of Univise Campbell for damages resulting in a change of grade in
North avenue and Forty fourth street, after his house
was builte. To Committee on Finance.

To cylick the "Jackson Gund", 9 h. regiment, in

was built. To Committee on Figure 1 invitation.

To review the "Jackson Guard." 9 h regiment, in front of the City Hali on Monday next on the occasion of the second parade of the company, on anniversary of the battle of Figure 1 invitation. Accepted.

By Assistant Alderman Regioner. That 168d strest

be opened from Third avenue to Hudson river. Adopt that William Dixey be appointed a Commissioner Dieds. To Commissee on Salaries and Offices.

By Assistant Alderman O Barks.—Of Dr Traphagan, Slid. for services at Fourth Ward Station House. To Committee on Febre.

Accepting invitation of New York Magdalen Society to attend ordication of boarding in Kighly sighth street, between Fourth and Fif haveness, on Tuesday next at accept. Concurred in

news an route and the averues on fuesday next at neon. Concurred in Reports—In favor of appointing Issac Edwards in them of Abner Santord, collector for various aversement lists marged this board do as to paving carriage way in Broadway from Fortieth to Forty second atreets. Con-

lists based this toard of as to paving carriage way in Broadway from Fortisch to Forty second streets. Concurred in by the following vote:

Affinistive—The Freedenk Meura Brown Tait Mabbett, O'Brien, Mayber, Breaden Bing Wells Hunt, Bouten McGowh, Stewart, Wieselan, Barker Rogers, rawford O Keefe and McGowhsay—19.

Reports—In favor of paying the medical bills of Drs. Research with the sectional discrete Drs. P. B. Lodge, J. Gooks, L. J. Henry Lyman First, N. C. Levings S. P. Vanderamith and P. Preterre, Both concurred in each by the following vote:

Affirmative—The Freedenk, Lesens Brown Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Mayber, Broaden Ring Wells, Hunt, Meuten M. Gown. Stewart, Wheelan Barker, Rogers, the following to Keefs, and McGowksy—19.

Beport—In favor of confirming accessment list for flagging eldewalks of 125d attent, from Third avenue to Harim; liver and appointing I saw Edwards collecter therefor. Concurred in by the following vote. viz.—

Affirmative—The President, Meers Brown, Tait Mabbett, O'Brien, Maybee, Breaden, Ring Wells, Hunt, Beuten Meddown, Stewart, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Frawford, O Keefs, McGown, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Frawford, O Keefs, McGown, Wheelan, Barker, Rogers, Frawford, O Keefs, McGown, 19.

Resolution—That the Clerk of the Common Council be requested to prepare the annual Manual of the Common.

Council for 1852, and when prepare d, be published under his direction and supervision. Conc urred in Recolution—That he parement in Fourth street, between avenues A and H be repaired; that the carriageway in Wiker street be repaired frivan Broadway to Elin street; that two gas lamps be places in front of St. Francis Catholic Church, in Thrity first, twell, between Elin attent, from Pearl to Canal, be repaire. All concurred in the first was a second and the conformation of George W. Matiell as Chief of Police. Concurred in by the following veter in.—Aftirmative—The President, Messar, Brown, Ta, th. Mabbett O'Brien. Maybe. Breaden Ring. Wells. Hunt, Bouton, McGown, Stewart, Wheelan, Berker, R. Vers, Crawford O Keefs. McGonkey—20.

Report—In favor of putting down plantification as Resex market. Concurred in.

Reports—In favor of paving Thirty fifth street, between Frist and Second avenue, From Parish and Eleventh avenues; Second avenue, From Traits and Second avenues; Stanton are the street, between First and Second avenues; Stanton are gained to the first avenue and anging tracet to the East river, paving satisfication between State between Frist and Second avenues; Stanton are gained steets, between Frist and Second avenues; Stanton are gained sidewalks of Second attent. Minteseable avenue, from District the anging addewalker in Storest, between Second attent, Minteseable avenue, from District the anging and state the first avenue and avenue A; ridewalks of Second attent, between Second and Third avenue and insert between Frist avenue, from Third and Lexington avenues; in Thirty, first street, between Frist avenues, regalating and flogging south sidewalk of Sixtoendriverset, between Frist avenues, regalating and flogging avenue and Frist avenue, from Leven Barthy and Seventh avenues; in one and the street between Frist avenue and Frist avenue, from Leven Barthy and Second avenues, from the gain avenue and revine partise and second avenue and from the foundation of the foundation of the foundation of the foundat

News from the West Indies.

[From the Savannsh Republican, Jan. 4]

The steamship Conway, Captain Sawyer, arrived here Saturday, from Chagres, via Kingston, Names, &c. We have Kington and Nassau papers to the 22d phirm.

See We have Kington and 22d ultimo
The small pox is still prevalent in different parts of Jamaion; also the measles—particularly at day vanuab la Mar. The choiers at Narsau was creating some apprehension at Kingston lest it should visit that part.

some spprehension at Kingston lest it should visit that port.

A lecture was delivered at Kingston, on the 19th, uit, by the Rev. Mr. Garnet, (colored.) upon the origin and results of the Fugitive Slave law of the United States. There was a large audience present to hear it, This Mr. Garnet, says the Kingston Despatch, is the first negro missionary sent art and completed by the United Presbyterian Church as an ordained minister of the gospel. He was born a slave in Maryland, U.S. escaped from bondage, alorg with his parents, when about nine years of age, obtained, by his own diligence and zeal, a lib-

and ordained by the Presbyterian Cauroh in America as a minister in the State of New York When the Fugitive Stave law came in force in the States he flee to England—offered his services to the Mission Board of the United Presbyterian Church, and unanimusly accepted. He was at Kingston, on his way to Westmoreland, where he is to be located.

The dismantling of estates throughout Jamaica still progresses. In every parish preparations are being made for the abandonment of properties that were once valuable, but on which cultivation can no longer be continued, in consequence of the evil working of the free trade policy of Great Britain on the segar question. In Trelawny, many estates have been thrown up, and within a few months there have been experts to the United States of America of upwards of 80 000 tons of copper, which had been used in the island for the manufacture of sugar. It had been currently reported that the withdrawdle of Sir Charles Gray from the government of the island was near at hand, and that his successor would be Lord Harris. It has also been stated that the prace was effered to Lord Heward do Waldon, but who had refused to accept it.

The wearher had been very sultry; but one or two firs showers had fallon, and the great heat which still prevails was indicative of more rain.

The Legislative Council of Trioidad met on the 6th ult. The Trividadian of the 20th ult. says:—

"Within the last fortuight the weather has been very propitious for the approaching crops. We have

"Within the last fortinght the weather has been very preplitious for the approaching crops. We have had refreshing showers during the last few days. "Business is beginning to resume a little solivity as the Christmas season approaches. The markets are well supplied with every commodity."

The Antigua Weekly Register, of the 22d ultimo, supplies the following:—

The weather during the past week was all that could have been desired for the could not be the could have been desired for the couldry crop. The

The weather during the past week was all these could have been desired for the coming crop. The stmosphere was sulrry, and the heat sometimes oppressive; but a charge took place last night, and we have had heavy showers during the night and morning, with every indication that a heavy fall of rain may be expected.

The schooter Charles Elliott was totally wrecked at Grey cwn Bay, on the 31st ult. His excellency the Licut Governor had appointed Wednesday, the 1st may, as a day of humiliation and prayer, for having so mercifully spared St. Vincent from the having of disease.

The papers from Demarara furnish little information of interest. Fine rains had fallen; but these had not been so heavy as to assist in sugar making. Want of water in the trenches might, it was too under the shorten the expected crop, but not to any great extent. Health was becoming general among the people.

the people The Barbadian, of the 13th ult , says:-"The The Barbation, of the 13th uit, says:—"The health of the island and the weather are the chief subjects of local interest."

The yellow fever still prevailed; there had been, however, fewer eases during the previous week, and those of a milder type, although some had proved fatal.

Police Intelligence.

A Disorderly House—A Report for Bad Bays—The police of the Eleventh ward on Thursday night, arrested a weman named Sarah Stant on a charge of harboring a nember of small boys in her premises. She is also accured of receiving stolen goods. The officers found no less than twelve boys, between the ages of 12 and 16 years genebling and drinking. They were all conveyed before Justice Wood, who detained them for a further experiments.

years gambling and drinking. They were all conveys before Justice Wood, who detained them for a further exemination.

Charge Drimissed by the Grand Jury.—Some few weeks ago, a young man named Samuel Cooper, of Patchogue, L. I. was arrested charged with stealing a gold watch, white days to the matter was laid before the Grand Jury, who dismissed the charge, and the accused was forthwith alterated from custody.

The Lote Burglery in Hudson street.—A small box taken by the robbers from the iron safe of Mr. Beals. No. 608 itnosers atreet, was yesterday found in a lumber yard, of the forey street containing a large amount of government securit en left in the box undisturbed by the burgless they having extracted all the money and them sametoned the other papers. A man was arrested on suspicion of being one of the burglars but on the examination before Justice Stuart, no evidence appearing to custain the charge, the magistrate liberated him from custody.

The Hen. Duncan Cameron expired in Raleigh, N. C.

The Hen. Duncan Cameron expired in Raisigh, N. C., on the 3d instant, after a lingering illness. He was in the 76th year of his age.